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A NEGLECTED INDIAN SPECIES OF CYPERUS

J. H. KERN*

Cyperus alulatus Kern, *spec. nov.*—Fig. 1

Cyperus iria var. *rectangularis* Ktkenth. in Engl., Pflanzenr., Heft 101: 152. 1935. — Lectotypus: Duthie 23284 (Herb. Kew.).

Cyperus iria (*non* L.) *sensu* Clarke, Illustr. Cyper. pi. H f. 1. 1909, non al. — Duthie 4480.

Subgen. *Cyperus*; sect. *Iriae* Kunth. — Annuus. Culmi erecti, tenues, triquetri, laeves, 1—7 dm alti, 1—2 mm crassi, inferne paucifoliati. Folia culmo breviora vel aequilonga, plana, flaccida, longe acuminata, in superiore parte scabra, 1—5 mm lata. Anthela simplex vel subcomposita, laxa. Bracteae oblique patentes, 2—4 longissimae, foliis consimiles, anthelam valde superantes. Anthelae radii 3—9, e cladoprophyllo tubulosis ore oblique truncatis postice cuspidatis vel bidentatis basi bruneis 0.5—1.5 cm longis emergentes, inaequales, oblique patentes, graciles, compressi, laeves vel apice hispiduli, ad 16 cm longi, longiores nonnunquam apice pauciramosi; radioli brevissimi ab ochreolo caudato suffulti. Spicae ovatae vel oblonga-ovatae, laxae vel subdensae, 1—3 cm longae, 8—25(—30) mm latae, 5—20-spiculosae, rhachi flexuosa angulis hispida. Spiculae compressae, rectangule divaricatae vel imae subreflexae, ovatae usque ad oblongo-lineares, 3—12 mm longae, 2—2.5 mm latae, 4—18-florae, basi saepe a seta subuliformi suffultae. Rhachilla obscure brunea, recta, subexalata, internodiis 0.6—1 mm longis. Glumae membranaceae, 1/3—1/2 parte imbricatae, patulae, concavae, fere orbiculatae, (1.75)—2 mm longae ac latae, sub apice emarginato mucronulatae, dorso viridi 7-nerviae, lateribus fulvae purpureo-notatae uninerviae, carina acuta arcuata superne angustissime alata, spinuloso-ciliata. Stamina 2; antherae breves, oblongae, interdum lineares; connectivum in appendicem brevem productum. Stylus fere nullus; stigmata 3, achenio multo breviora. Achenium ambitu obovatum, triquetrum, lateribus concavis, basi late stipitatum, apice mucronatum, atrobruneum, nitidum, dense puncticulatum, 1.5 mm longum, 0.8—0.9 mm latum.

TYPUS.—Drummond 24733 (Herb. Bogor.).

Cyperus iria L. differt: rhachi glabri; spiculis 1.5—2 mm latis erecto-patentibus; glumis minoribus 1.25—1.5 mm longis, dorso 3—5-nervatis, carina exalulatis laevibus; rhachillae internodiis brevioribus (ca. 0.5 mm); achenio minore, 1—1.25 mm longo.

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Cyperus orthostachyus Franch. & Savat. valde quoque similis est; haec species tamen insignis: foliis latioribus, usque ad 8 mm latis; spiculis sanguineo-purpurascenscentibus, 1.5 mm latis, rhachilla subflexuosa, distincte alata; glumis obsolete 5-nervatis, circa 1.5 mm longis, apice truncato-rotundatis non productis, carina laevibus rectiusculis exalutatis; stigmatibus achenio subaequilongis; achenio minore, 1.25 mm longo.

If *Cyperus microiria* Steud. and *C. orthostachyus* Franch. & Savat. are recognized as specifically distinct from *C. iria* L. (which, the author believes, is their correct treatment), specific status should also be granted to the taxon described above.

Cyperus iria var. *rectangularis* Kiikenth. was described as follows:

"Radii anthelae saepe patentissimi. Spiculae rectangule patentes 2—2% mm latae. Squamae longiores 2 mm latae. Nux major 1%—2 mm longa."

This variety is mentioned from a few localities in India. Its identity with *Cyperus alutatus* is evident from the specimen Duthie's collector Inayat 23284, which number is cited by Kiikenthal.

The present author had the opportunity to study several of the numbers cited by Clarke (*in J. Linn. Soc. Bot.* 21:138-139. 1884) under *Cyperus iria*. They proved Clarke's conception of *C. iria* to be fully in accordance with the current one. Therefore it is remarkable that exactly Duthie 4480 was figured in the "Illustrations of Cyperaceae" as "exemplum typicum" of *Cyperus iria*.

Perhaps Haines (Botany of Bihar and Orissa 5: 896. 1924) had this species in view, when he said: "Glumes [of *C. iria*] 7—9-nerved on and close to keel; keel sometimes scabrid."

The author is particularly grateful to Mr. E. Nelmes, who searched for further specimens of the new species in the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, after it had been recognized among the specimens of *Cyperus iria* in the Singapore Herbarium. The fragments from several of the Kew sheets sent to Bogor and the data furnished by Mr. Nelmes enabled him to amplify the description.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED by Mr. E. Nelmes and/or by the author (the latter ones designated by !); unless otherwise indicated preserved in the Kew Herbarium.

INDIA and PAKISTAN. Without exact locality, Thomson 279!—N.W. Himalayas. Hazara, Shinkari, Siran range, Aug. 29, 1899, Duthie's collector Inayat 23281; Hazara, Abbottabad, 4500 ft., Sept. 9, 1890, Trotter 161G.—Kashmir. Tawi Valley, wet places, 3000 ft., Aug. 25, 1891, Gammie s.n., Chalebagh, rice fields,

EXPLANATION OF FIGURE 1

FIG. 1. *Cyperus alutatus* Kern: habit; spikelet; part of rhachilla; two glumes, lateral view; deflorate flower; stamens; nut, not fully ripe; habit 0.7 X, details 14 x. — After Maries 356.



FIG. 1

V. Jacquemont 873. — *Punjab*. Without exact locality, *Drummond* 24733 (BO, Kew) !, 940, 24730, 24734, 24735, 34732; *Rawalpindi*, Aug. 1872, *Aitchison* 129; *Chamba*, between *Kulel* and *Musroond*, 4000 ft., Sept. 4, 1896, *Gammie* 18476! *Simla*, below the cemetery, Aug. 25, 1917, *H. H. Rich* 681! — *United Provinces*. *Garhwal*, *Lobha*, 5—6000 ft., Aug. 31, 1885, *Duthie* 4480; *Mussoorie*, *Dr. Bacon*; *Dehra Dun*, *Malapani Road*, 2000 ft., Oct. 1891, *Gamble* 23192; *Dehra*, 2000 ft., Aug. 1891, *Gamble* 23852; *Moradabad*, Aug. 1843, ? collector. — *Central India*. *Gwalior*, *C. Maries* 356 (*Herb. Singapore*) ! — *Bombay*. *Poonah*, wet fields, *V. Jacquemont* 344.

MISCELLANEOUS BOTANICAL NOTES—IV*

C. G. G. J. VAN STEENIS**

SUMMARY

1. In connection with the first record from Malaysia (Atjeh, North Sumatra) of a species of *Schoepfia* (Olacaceae), viz. *S. fragrans* Wall, in Roxb., some notes on the genus are given, including a key to the species of section *Schoepfiopsis* (emended) and to the two Indian species of *Schoepfia*. The specimens of the Kew and Leyden Herbaria of these two species are listed. The name *Schoepfia ffrifithii* Tiegh. is validly published in the present paper, if this was not done before.
2. *Smilax pygmaea* Merr. (Liliaceae) is recorded from Atjeh, Sumatra.
3. The first indigenous species of *Mivmlus* (Scrophulariaceae), *M. tenellus* Bunge, is recorded for Malaysia from Atjeh, Sumatra.
4. A new species of *Macadamia* (Proteaceae) is described from Celebes: *Macadamia hildebrandii* Van Steenis. It belongs to the same genus as the common Australian bush nut, *M. ternifolia*, with edible seeds.
5. Some information, additional to a previous paper on *Biophytum* (Oxalidaceae) in Malaysia, is given.
- 6. Some records of plants new to Mount Pangrango, West Java, are mentioned.
7. The recent introduction and the present distribution in Malaysia of the weed *Eupatorium odoratum* L. (Compositae) is discussed.
8. Some additional records of the liana *Hollrungia aurantioides* K. Schum. (Passifloraceae) from New Guinea and from outside this island (Ternate, Moluccas) are published.

31. Notes on Asiatic species of *Schoepfia* (Olacaceae)

The identification of a species of *Schoepfia* collected in the North Sumatran highlands, in 1934 and 1937, has necessitated the examination of specimens from continental Asia. Besides the work of Masters (*in Hook, f. Fl. Br. Ind.* 1: 581-582. 1875) there are the treatments of Miers (*in J. Linn. Soc. Bot.* 17: 70-77. 1878), Van Tieghem (*in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr.* 43: 550-551. 1896), and Valeton (*Crit. Overz. Olacin.* 123-130. 1886). Miers and Van Tieghem have split the genus into two, respectively three, other genera, treated by Engler (*Nat. Pfl. Fam. Nachtr. I zum II.-IV. Teil* 145. 1897) as sections. I agree with the latter's view. The sections appear well defined, but the general characteristics common to all are

*The first paper in this series appeared in *Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg*¹ III 17: 383-411. 1948; the second in *Blumea* 6: 243-246. 1948; the third in *Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg* III 18: 457-461. 1950.

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